

TURKS AND RUSSIANS IN A SIX-DAY BATTLE

Petrograd Claims Decisive Success in
Fight on Black Sea Coast.

PETROGRAD, April 16, via London, April 17.—The supreme effort of the Turkish forces to oppose the further westward progress of the Russian counter-offensive culminated in a stubborn six-day battle, the importance of which is scarcely suggested by the brief mention in the official communications. The Turks not only made a determined stand along the whole front from the Black Sea coast to Bitlis, but organized an offensive campaign, the evident intention of which was to recapture Erzerum.

The first step in carrying out the Turkish plan was by sudden pressure on the Russian right flank, to cause the removal of Russian troops from the center to the Black Sea coast.

Russian Lines Hold.
Relying upon the consequent weakening of the Russian center, the Turkish forces hoped to break through and compel the coast guard of Russian forces to retreat for fear of being surrounded and cut off from their communications.

But the Russian forces were able successfully to meet this series of assaults without giving way, and after six days of the most severe fighting since the fall of Erzerum the Turkish fell back, and the Russians, after taking prisoner a considerable number of Turkish troops, who, confident of the success of their attack, ventured far into the Russian lines, resumed the advance.

Battle Near Trebizond.
Announcement was made by the war office today that Turkish forces had been ejected from a position about seventeen miles east of the important port of Trebizond, the capture of which has been the objective of recent Russian operations along this front. The statement follows:

In the coastal region and to the south, after a desperate fight, our troops, supported by guns on land and sea, dislodged the Turks from a powerfully organized position on the left bank of Kara Dere, twenty-five versts east of Trebizond. We are pursuing the enemy energetically.

Repeated attacks by the enemy in the direction of Bayburt were repulsed with heavy losses to the assailants.

JAPAN EXPORTING BROMIDE.

Great Britain Gets Large Amounts
Used in Making Poison Gas.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
OSAKA, Japan, March 13.—According to the Mainichi, Japan is exporting to Great Britain large quantities of bromide, which is used in the production of poison gas. Germany has inextinguishable rock salt beds from which bromide is obtained; Japan has no rock salt, but has great areas of salt farms in the southern districts of the empire. The brine which is left after the table salt is extracted has had a limited use in the production of fertilizer, and as an ingredient in bean curd.

The war which stopped the importation of dyestuffs and drugs from Germany caused manufacturers here to start chemical factories, and one of these discovered that bromide could be made from the waste of the Japanese bromide making is now a regular and fruitful industry.

JAPANESE TO STUDY WAR.

Rear Admiral Akiyama to Visit U.S.
After Tour of Europe.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
TOKIO, March 16.—Rear Admiral S. Akiyama, director of the military staff bureau at the navy department, has been ordered to proceed to Europe on the mission of inspecting the naval conditions of the belligerent countries. Afterward he will visit the United States. He will start on his mission March 29 by way of Siberia, accompanied by Commander K. Yamashita.

This is the first Japanese naval mission to inspect the situation in the theater of war. Rear Admiral Akiyama is known as one of the ablest officers of the Japanese navy. His mission was established in the Russo-Japanese war, when he was chief of staff of the combined fleet of the Japanese and Russian navies. He was also in command of the Japanese fleet at the battle of Tsushima.

SAVED BY AMERICAN CONSUL.

Son of British Consul Agent at
Jaffa Near Execution.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 12.—According to reports received here, 400,000 persons in Jerusalem are now receiving daily rations from the American relief fund. A woman engaged in relief work there writes:

"Everything costs four times as much as before, so you can imagine what a straits the people are in. Our poor children look like skeletons. Bread is very dear and the pieces are very small. All the fathers have been taken away for soldiers and the mothers are miserable and weak."

An Englishwoman who has arrived here from Palestine by way of Cyprus states that the Turks fully expect that the allies will invade the country and are devoting much energy to preparations to repel them. They have constructed numerous military roads. They have fortified the Mount of Olives and believe that they have made it impregnable.

Meanwhile, she says, the economic situation is deplorable. It is impossible to export the oranges that are being allowed to rot on the trees. Public executions are frequent. At Jaffa, Italy Hamis, the chief boatman of a tourist agency, and the kavass (military courier) of the American consulate, well known to all tourists in Palestine, have been hanged on a charge of espionage. The American consul at Jaffa, was saved from a similar fate only by the intervention of Dr. Glazebrook, the American consul at Jerusalem. He was accused of having received letters from his father, a refugee in Egypt.

Women Work at Liverpool Docks.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LIVERPOOL, England, April 1.—Women are now being employed at the Liverpool docks, handling cotton imports and other bagged goods. At the Leyland line docks nearly 100 are now working. Few were entertained that the dockers' union would raise difficulties, but these have been smoothed over and the women are receiving the same rate of pay as the men.

WANDERLUSTERS COVER SEVEN MILES ON HIKE

Party of 165 Participates in Walk
Amid Picturesque Scenes in
Vicinity of Viresco.

Under the leadership of G. A. Gamba, 165 wanderlusts yesterday participated in a seven-mile hike in the vicinity of Viresco. The official account of the hike follows:

"We traveled in several cars to Viresco, about half way to the falls, and from there hit the trail, following a typical country road. Our first point of interest was the Wicklow, the country bungalow of Prof. Wells W. Cooke, sitting on the top of a small hill, the woods on three sides and the fourth side open, presenting quite a view of the surrounding country. Then very close to here one comes into about as pretty a bit of rustic scenery imaginable within a hundred miles of Washington, Turkey run. We did not follow the stream so far at this point, however, but soon were out of the woods, crossed a pasture lot, where there were plenty of briars, stopping a moment to investigate some rabbit traps on the way, and finally to the home of W. L. Post.

Over Serpentine Trails.

"Crossing the Leesburg pike we made our way over serpentine trails more to Turkey run, and here was in some respects the most interesting part. Thence once more to the highlands up a gently sloping leaf-strewn wagon road and across open fields to the north of the road, the start will be made from the first point of the season for the wanderlusts will be taken on Tuesday evening, leaving from the end of the Piney branch 14th street car line at 7:45. The leaders will be assisted by Patrick Joyce, park superintendent, and the walk is to be entirely through the park, keeping entirely away from macadamized roads, save for a few yards at one or two places. This is the anniversary of the second birthday, and a large crowd is expected.

Next Sunday will be called the anniversary Sunday walk, as it is the first in the third year of wanderlust history. The start will be made from the Walter Reed Hospital, corner Georgia avenue and Butternut street, at 7:45. The leaders will be assisted by the privilege of limiting to three miles.

SOLDIERS ADOPT INFANT.

Abandoned Baby Found by Kaiser's
Men Christened Wilhelm Metz.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
METZ, Germany, March 27.—A Metz company of reservists—most of them middle aged and the heads of families—recently found a one-and-a-half-year-old baby lying near its trenches in the east, probably left by some mother driven from her home by the Russian advance. The company adopted the infant on sight.

The reservists chose the Kaiser's birthday anniversary as the opportune time to christen the lad, and bestowed upon him the name of Wilhelm Metz. The city of Metz, it is understood, intends officially to adopt the child and provide for its education and rearing.

WILL ELIMINATE GERMANY.

British Government Proposes to
Change Rhodes Scholarship.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LONDON, April 3.—The British government is preparing a bill to vary the conditions of the Rhodes scholarships, which are awarded to students from the British Empire to study at Oxford. The bill is intended to eliminate provisions for the endowment of German students coming to Oxford. Cecil Rhodes established fifteen scholarships of £1,250 each for young men of German birth, to be nominated by the German emperor. These endowments, along with those for American students, were created, as his will explained, under the conviction that "a good understanding between England and the United States and Germany would secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest tie."

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the pending alteration of the Rhodes bequest, remarks: "The cutting out of Germany from the famous bequest is a symbolic admission of the failure of the amiable philosophy of friendship between England and Germany and an announcement that the dreams associated with it are dead." The Rhodes scholarships were a conspicuous instance of our general disposition to be neighborly and to foster a common spirit of loyalty and mutual appreciation within the European family.

There are about 1,000 kinds of mosquitoes.

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PETROGRAD THINKS FOE PLANS GREAT OFFENSIVE

Taking of Dvinsk Believed to Be
Marshal von Hindenburg's
Purpose.

PETROGRAD, April 16, via London, April 17.—The warfare along the whole northern front continues with greatest intensity, and military critics here find indications, in the regrouping of the German forces and preparations now in course behind the German lines, that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is about to make maximum effort to take Dvinsk.

Today's official statement, dealing with the situation on the Russian front, says: "The enemy's artillery bombarded Jakutsk bridgehead, North of Smolensk, the Germans at daybreak Saturday resumed the offensive, but owing to our concentrated fire all their attempts to advance were unsuccessful. The enemy employed asphyxiating gas projectiles in the preparatory bombardment. "South of Olyka station we advanced at several places."

WOMEN CONFESS FEARS.

"How to Find Husband After War?"
an Issue in Italy.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
ROME, April 1.—A discussion of "How to Find a Husband After the War" is being carried on in the columns of the Piccolo. Intense interest is indicated by the number of letters received from young women readers who confess their fears that there will not be enough men to go around. One of these declares her intention to emigrate to the United States in the hope of finding a husband.

Another points out that the unmarried men remaining after the war who have suffered deeply by its hardships will be inclined to select as wives those women unspooled by the new freedom which the absence of men at the front has given women, that the woman to find a husband will have to be modest and obedient.

"Girls nowadays are becoming too frivolous," she states, "and such girls do not make good wives." This same woman then quotes the counsel of the wise Arab, Sidi Ahmed, to her daughter about to be married, telling her that the successful wife must be as earth under the feet of her husband; appear to obey him in all things; never offend his vanity; his cap with too much talking, and never contradict him. So shall thou become both master and mistress in thy house."

BODY PRESERVED IN OIL.

Female Form Believed to Have Been
Buried 1,700 Years.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
THE HAGUE, April 11.—An interesting find has been made in Drenthe, the most populated province of the Netherlands, where the soil consists almost wholly of moor and fen land. The principal industry in those parts is peat cutting, and it was during this operation that workmen came across the mummified body of a young woman which by the peculiar chemical action of the soil had been well preserved, although it presented a shriveled and blackened leatherlike appearance.

From certain articles of apparel and ornaments found on the body, archeological experts have pronounced it to be 1,700 years old. Round the throat was a kind of handkerchief, knotted in a way that suggested a violent death. Learned professors recall this passage from Tacitus where he describes the customs of the tribes that inhabited the low plains of Northern Europe in those remote times; Ignaviae imbelles et corpore infirmas coeno paludis, insecta insuper crute, mergunt. (The cowardly, the unwieldy and those dishonored in body they sunk in the morass and placed hurdles upon them.)

Large Profits in Dutch Shipping.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
THE HAGUE, Netherlands, March 15.—The latest dividend declarations by Dutch shipping companies afford striking testimony to the enormous profits these companies are realizing as a result of the naval war and the resultant shortage in the world's mercantile fleet. Messrs. Solleveld van der Meer and the van Hattum's Steamship Company, for instance, are distributing 100 per cent out of a total gross profit of \$1,000,000, which compares with only 10 per cent for the previous year. The Hilgersberg Company, on the other hand, is paying an even higher percentage, that is, 140, as against 7 per cent. The net profits of this company amounted to 240 per cent of the capital. The Zeevaart Company has just declared a dividend of 50 per cent, as compared with 10 a year ago; the Triton Company, which compares with only 40, as against 10, and the Netherlands Lloyd, 25, as compared with 3 per cent. Freight rates from the East Indies are to be again raised, thus becoming about three times the amount in vogue before the war.

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ENGLISHMEN TOO SLOW, IS FRENCHMAN'S VIEW

Lie in Bed Mornings, He Says, In-
stead of Making Am-
munition.

LONDON, April 17.—Baron d'Estourvalles de Constant, on departing today for France, with the other French members of the Franco-British parliamentary committee who have been visiting England for the last week, gave to the Associated Press the following impressions of his visit:

"My conclusion is that Great Britain is great, indeed, and that Prussian militarism is sure to be punished as it deserves. Victory for us is a question of time only. Our children are sure now not to be deprived of their liberties. They will enjoy their peace, not a German peace."

"My only criticism is that England has still to hasten in the fabrication of shells. She has made great progress, but she has to make more and more. It is here that we want to say: 'More ammunition, more ammunition, more ammunition.' The English people are fine and good and brave, but they get too late. The French people are at work every morning at least one or two hours earlier than the English people."

REFUSES TO EXPLAIN.

Austrian Officer Arrested, Accused of
Traveling Under False Name.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
YOKOHAMA, Japan, March 18.—Capt. von Morawek, an Austrian artillery officer, was arrested here as he was stepping from the Japanese steamer Tamba Maru, which had arrived from Seattle. He was escorted to the naval station at Yokohama for an inquiry by court-martial and later sent to a detention camp.

According to the police, the Austrian was traveling under the name of Guegen, describing himself as a Swiss merchant. Later he admitted his identity as an Austrian officer who was wounded at the front and taken prisoner by the Russians last April. Sent to Siberia, he succeeded in escaping from the concentration camp and making his way through Manchuria, he arrived at Tientsin, where he is alleged to have obtained a passport from the acting Swiss consul at that place. He succeeded in returning to Austria, but departed for New York by way of Amsterdam. He refused to explain his mission to the Japanese authorities.

Japan to Build Speedy Scout Ships.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
TOKIO, March 15.—Naval men are especially interested in the two light cruisers authorized by the last diet which will soon be laid down in Japanese shipyards. They think that the war in Europe, and more particularly the battle of Heligoland, have demonstrated the superior qualities of this type of light and speedy scout ship, which made its strength felt in the successful engagement with the German squadron in the North Sea.

The Japanese ships will be constructed along the same lines as the British cruiser Arethusa, although the definite details are kept secret. Special attention will be paid to the construction of the two vessels, which are scheduled to be launched in 1918. At the present time Japan possesses no light cruisers of this class.

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